

# Improvements to Main Injector RF

Ralph J. Pasquinelli 2/25/04



- Multiple modes of operation with same hardware
  - Slip Stacking
  - 2.5 MHz pbar acceleration
  - Five batch operation for NuMI
  - Fixed target operations SY 120
  - Coalescing



# System Requirements

- Beam loading/Feed forward compensation
- Maximum voltage for acceleration
- Zero volts for 2.5 MHz pbar acceleration
- Programmed volts for coalescing
- I Two frequency operation for Slip Stacking



To:	Ď	EFENSE APPLICATIONS, INC.	(PRICE QUOTATION)		
ATTN:	John P.O.	n Reid Box	0 100	DATE	NUMBER
Batavia, il. 60510 (630) 840-4984 jsroid@fnal.gov FAX:			ES NOW a	21-Aug-03	O-3244A
VALID EST. S TERMS FOR:	HIP	30 November 03 180 Days ARO (Subject to Availability) Net-30 POWER AMPLIFIER		Untr	EXTENDED
ПЕМ	QTY	DISCRIPTION	PART NUMBER	PRICE	PRICE
1.0 1.1		1kW Solid State Amplifier Module 1kW Solid State Amplifier Module	L161339 L161339	\$7,404 \$5,964	\$296,160 \$477,120
	2	Notes: Prices are EX WORKS, San Diego, California in US\$ banking charges, taxes, customs, duties and insuranthe buyer. The equipment is covered by the standard Cubic 12 r Cubic standard forms and conditions apply.	ce are to the account of		
33 Balboa.	Yenue	calions, Inc. , San Diego, CA 92123 859-805-1893			Dawn Ebert Signature

Solid-State Amplifier Quote \$477K for 80-1 KW units



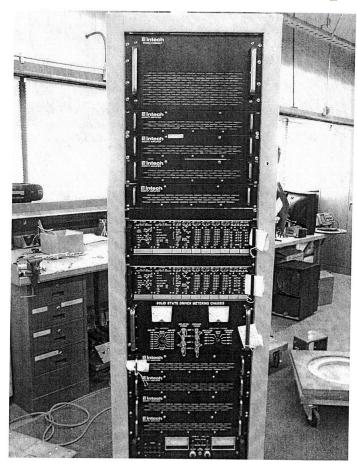
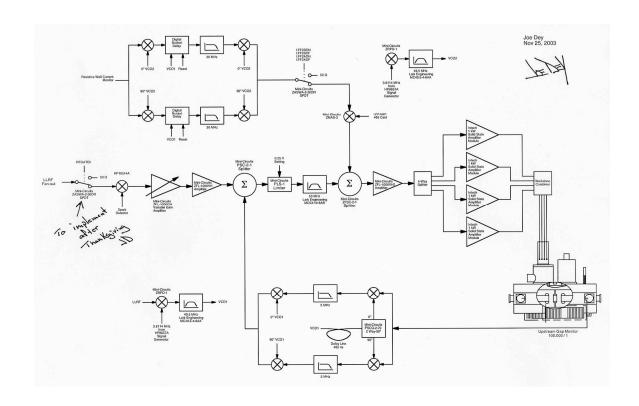


Figure 10. 8 rf modules in standard relay rack with 8 way combiner.

Modified Solid State Amplifier Relay Rack Now operational in Station 2

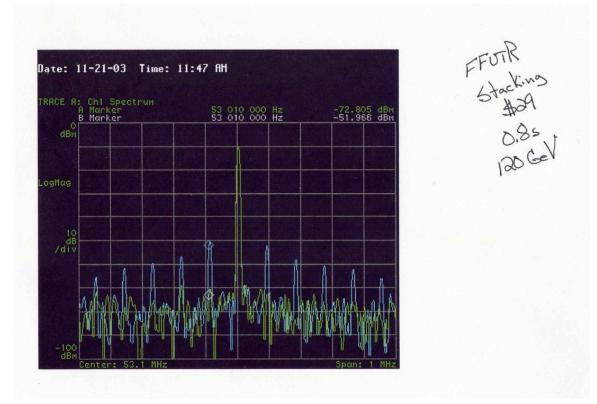




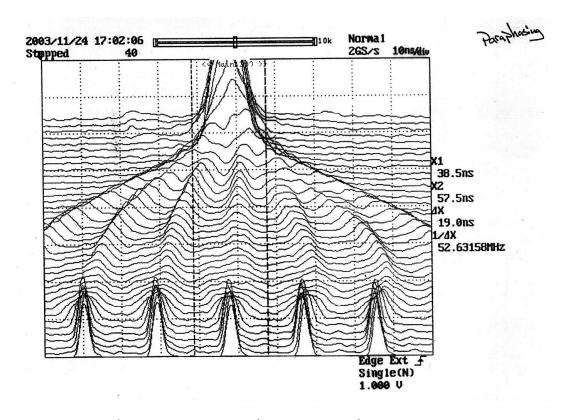
49 MHz feedback and feed forward Block Diagram



# Suppression of revolution harmonics with 49 MHz feedback/feed forward now operational on all 18 stations



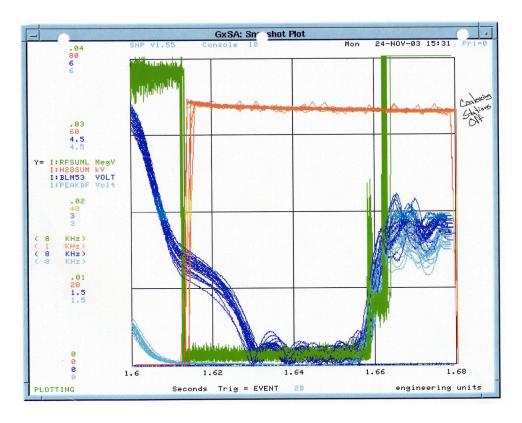




Coalescing with Paraphasing



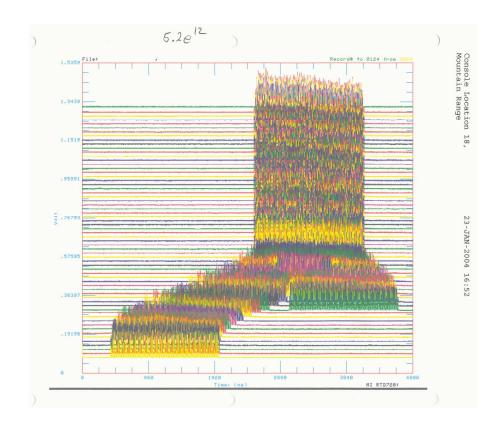
### Coalescing with Stations Off

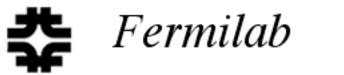


Green 53 MHz Sum Red 2.5 MHz Sum Dk Blue Bunch Length

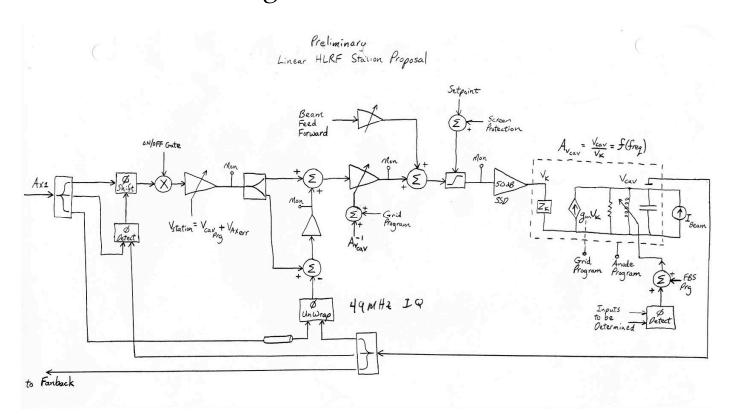


### Slip Stacking with $5.2x10^{12}$ protons



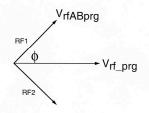


### High Level RF Model

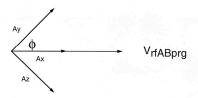




### Amplitude Control by Vector Angle Modulation

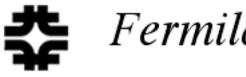


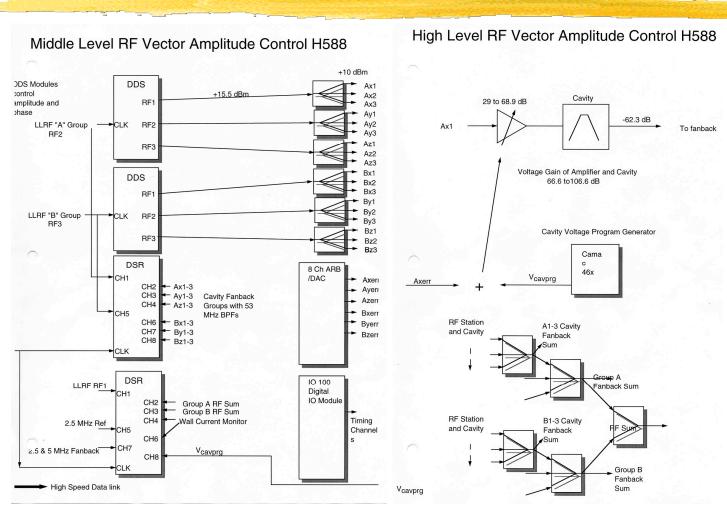
 $V_{rf\_prg} = 2 \times V_{rfABprg} \times cos(\Phi_{rf2} - \Phi_{rf1})$ 



 $VrfABprg = Ax + (Ay + Az) \cdot cos(\Phi Ay - \Phi Ax)$ 

### Medium Level RF (MLRF) Vector Diagram





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## Advantages of this Topology

- There are no "special" stations that will stop operation on a single point failure
- Vector control may rely more on phase and less on amplitude as any vector may be created without 180 degree angles between vectors. For example, three equal amplitude vectors at 120 degrees sum to zero volts. Any error voltage may be nulled by changing the angle of two of the vectors.
- This configuration will allow all the stations to be on at some reasonable level during processes like slip stacking. The PA tube may then be biased to a lower DC current, greatly reducing power consumption while maintaining small signal gain and linearity.
- Symmetry in the station grouping is conceptually cleaner and makes the hardware and software design cleaner as well.



- Project start 11/1/03
- **■** Vector controller design topology defined 1/1/04
- All HLRF hardware is on order, LLRF hardware in house
- Hardware and software for vector controller assembled, including new VXI and fanback box 6/1/04
- Installation of LL hardware 7/1/04
- Staged installation of HL hardware 4/04-7/04
- Testing of system with/without beam 7/15/04
- Testing of slip stacking with beam before summer 04 shutdown
- Testing of 2.5 MHz acceleration of pbars before 04 shutdown